

Women's Convention.

We have received from Rev. J. L. Hatch a revised report of his Speech at the late Women's Rights Convention at Syracuse, which would like to see published in *The Tribune*.

It is not considered worth the space it would occupy. Our readers already know what Mr. Hatch's sentiments substantially are, and are familiar with his revised reports of by-gone general assemblies. Besides, we think they will generally agree with him, while Mr. H. may be right or wrong in his positions, he is very unfair and tricky in his manner of sustaining them. For example, see the following from his revised speech:

"The purpose of the resolution before you this morning is to see if it is so, or whether, whatever the question of individuals might be, as a Convention, you were willing to have it understood that, when you signed the Bible in your resolution, you meant the Bible."

By objecting to the suggestion proposed on the ground you do, you declare yourselves unwilling to take the Bible.

The resolution, with that word ambiguous, means nothing, or nothing, and you do not wish to decide it. It is a question of God, because, by so doing, you would declare yourselves as a Convention, not in fact, and that is a question you do not feel called upon to take. After this, the arguments which have been taken from the Bible by the officers and standard-bearers of the Convention, are not surprising at all. They are in perfect keeping with it and with them.

—All this will seem very smart to many; but to us it seems the dodge of a low pettifogger—like one of the quacks by which the Scribner and Taylors of old sought to involve Christ in infamy. A call for a Women's Rights Convention, without distinction of creed or party, would cause call together persons who did not as well as those who did believe the Bible the Word of God. Of course a declaration that it is such would create a division in their ranks, and set them to wrangling on controversial Theology instead of proclaiming and commending Woman's Rights. Yet there was no call for this in the premises—no reason why the Plenary Inspiration of the Bible should be affirmed by the Women's Rights any more than by either Baltimore or the Pittsburgh Convention.

Mr. Hatch seems to have labored throughout under a confusion of ideas as to Rights and Unrights. We see no inconsistency between solemn affirmation of the right of every human being to vote and to be voted for, bear arms and serve on juries, legislate and execute processes, and the concurrent affirmation that it would be grossly inconvenient for Women to be generals, corporals, constables, &c. We may agree heartily with the Women's Rights party that there ought to be no legal impediment to the assumption of certain functions by Women, yet at the same time affirm that there are natural impediments which must be acknowledged and respected. A woman expecting soon to become a mother is clearly not in condition to ship as captain, mate or foremast sailor on a clipper sailing for China or California, but no law is needed to prevent her so doing. So with regard to rough masculine duties at home, we can give excellent reasons for a woman declining many offices which are no reasons at all for her legal disability to hold them. We have no belief that the fullest recognition of the legal equality of the sexes would work any general change in their usual relations, for we are confident these are for the most part founded in nature, and not in legislation. Let Women vote and be voted for if they (a majority of the sex in any State) shall on full consideration claim these privileges; let them have an equal vote with their husbands in the disposal of their joint property; let them have free access to Seminars, Lecture Rooms, Colleges—let every profession, trade, handicraft, be open to them as freely as to men—let them be sea-captains if they will—and, after all, things will remain practically very much as at present. There are some few offices which they might fill without inconvenience, and which will probably be accorded them if the Women's Rights doctrines prevail—they will have a wider field for effort and industry—they will consequently secure better wages generally than they now receive—and that is all. Our sons will chop and plow, and forge anchors, and chase bargains, and our daughters will sew, and cook, and tend baby, just as at present, although the whole programme of the Women's Rights Convention should be adopted forthwith. Rev. J. L. Hatch, therefore, has been moved, as we think, to make an unenviable exhibition of himself by an utterly imaginary danger. The world is in not the least danger of being turned upside down by any Women's Rights Convention, nor does the Bible cover any indorsement from any Convention whatever.

Our readers will perhaps remember, that at the time when the controversy respecting the Hungarian war and Kossuth's relation thereto, so largely occupied the press of this City and of London, Count Camille Bathany and Mr. Szemere, former Minister of the Interior in Hungary, both came with bitter attacks on Kossuth. We stated at the time, on good authority, that this step on their part, if not taken with a direct view to securing their pardon from Austria, would be very likely to have that result. This suggestion *The Courier and Enquirer* treated as an enormous calumny upon those gentlemen, and as altogether groundless; they had written against Kossuth from pure love of truth and self-sacrificing patriotism. We observe, however, in a letter from the well-informed Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, that during the recent visit of Marshal Haynau to Paris, he inquired especially after these two patriots, and stated that as for Bathany, the grace of the Emperor would probably restore him to Hungary. It is notated whether Bathany intends to refuse the favor.

A CALIFORNIA CASS MAN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.—James W. Nichols, an active Cass politician, from Allegan, Mich., who recently left for California, in a letter to a friend in this city, post-marked "Rough and Ready, Cal., Aug. 8," thus refers to the Presidential nominations:

"By the by, I perceive that Gen. Cass is not nominated for the Presidency, but I see that Gen. Scott is—so it will do as well."

Mr. Nichols possesses much influence in Western Michigan, and may be said to speak the real sentiments of the Cass leaders in that quarter, who had deliberated upon their method of action long ago. While sojourning in this City, he said if Cass was not nominated his friends in the West intended to support Scott, if he obtained the Whig nomination. Mr. Nichols is of the Western Radical Democratic school, and while in this city was made an honorary member of the Industrial Congress, whose principles are prevalent throughout the West. Mr. Nichols was perfectly satisfied with the action of the Democratic National Convention, as it applied to Mr. Van Buren in 1841, but demurs to the action of the Convention of 1852, when applied to his friend Cass.

The distinguished Whig candidate for the Presidency in pursuing his journey to the West in an unostentatious manner, avoiding, with great propriety and delicacy, all attempts to get up a mere partisan display, and keeping mainly before him the professional object of the tour and the execution of the mission on which he has been dispatched by the Government. But, notwithstanding this avoidance of all electioneering movements, it cannot be denied that Gen. Scott is received wherever he goes with the utmost enthusiasm, and the effect will be to stir up the Whig party all along the route to an unusual degree of spirit. The sight of the manly, commanding figure of their leader will revive all the associations connected with his name, and a stimulus will be given to the campaign which it has hitherto wanted in a measure.

It has always been the fortune of General Scott, when traversing the country upon any business, to make a decided impression on the people and to accomplish his object speedily. He has never failed to make capital in some way, and in this journey his old fortune still adheres to him; for he is arousing the masses of the West to the heartiest demonstration in his favor, and all this without the employment of the usual machinery of party politics; for all the tributes of respect to him seem to have been spontaneous, and without any effort on the part of the Whigs. We look for important effects from this tour of the old warrior upon the aspect of the pending campaign, and for one, we rejoice at a movement that has infused new life into a comparatively spiritless canvass. The Democrats must get up some counter movement soon, or the great West will be in a general blaze for Scott and Graham.

Gen. Scott in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Scott, on his way to the West, arrived at Lewistown on Thursday afternoon. He was greeted with long and loud cheers from the assembled multitude, and on reaching the platform was addressed in the following language by Geo. W. Elder, Esq.:

HONORABLE SIR: The old and the young who dwell along these mountain sides, and in this quiet valley of the Juniata, welcome you today as their transient guest. Our mountains here may look cold—and the winds that sweep them may be cold—but our hearts are warm, and in them, Sir, you will ever have the warmest welcome. You, Sir, are no obscure stranger here. Forty months and every year has your name, coupled with some distinguished services, reached the farthest corner of this land. You stand a witness to call up recollections of a "magnificent and pleasant" to you (here the speaker referred to Capt. Jos. Henderson, who served under Scott at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane). One who slept beside you on the old borders of the Northern Lakes—who brushed away the frost from his sword, and at the sound of the morning reveille, was eager for the light—one who stood beside you after the dark conflict and ceased, when faint and weary, you leaned upon your spear. On your left stands another witness, (Capt. Wm. H. Irwin) who heard the tramp of your War Horse as he "rushed the battle from afar," and the witness of the orange groves in the Valley of Mexico. Here, too, are others, who have been a humble but yet proud part in the last series of your brilliant achievements—those which are scattered here and there, and are the stars to be proudly and adored our hearts, and are the stars to be proudly and adored our hearts. Yes, here are some of the hands and hearts that helped you tear down the battlements that Cortez built and plant above his ruined towers your glorious "Banner of the Free."

In their names, and in the names of those around us, again accept our heartiest welcome. But, Sir, we take you by the hand and kindly greet you, not because it is deeply stained with blood—no, not because you are a skillful butcher of the human race, but because you have ever sought to hide the misdeeds of the sword blade, by entwining round it an olive wreath—because you have never sunk the man in the factious hero. Accept, then, our kindest wishes long as you "little river" shall steal down with its waters to the sea. Go, and may the remnant of your stormy life be passed in peace, and when it closes, may it be calm and beautiful as your setting sun, which for throws all midday rays back to gladden and to bless the world.

Gen. Scott says the report in *The Lexington Gazette* standing between Capt. W. H. Irwin and Dr. Joseph Henderson, (the latter a Captain under Scott at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and the former a Captain under him in Mexico), appeared to be deeply affected, and briefly replied in substance, as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am happy to meet with you here in this beautiful Valley of the Juniata. This kind reception was unexpected, and the sentiments of the beautiful speech just made by one of your number have touched my heart deeply. A manifestation of my heart, while to meet my old associates in arms, awakens emotions which language fails me to express. Capt. T. F. McCoy and some other soldiers of the Mexican War, as well as all who could do so grasped the hand of the old hero, but the cars having been detained beyond the usual time while the General was yet speaking, the signal was given, and the train sped on its way westward amid loud and off-peated cheers.

The Waverly Advocate. By F. H. Baldwin, is a weekly newspaper just started at a new village in Tioga Co., which has sprung up on the line of the Erie Railroad. It is a fair, non-partisan sheet. Success to it.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention. Correspondence of *The N. Y. Tribune*. ELBRIDGE, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1852.

The First Assembly District of Onondaga held its Convention this afternoon, and appointed James M. Howard, Esq., as their Delegate to the State Convention. Yours, in haste, A. S. B.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1852.

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention from Orange Co., N. Y., are, Thomas King for 1st District, and Charles St. John for 2nd District. Yours, A. S. B.

ONEIDA CO.—1. Roscoe Conkling. 2. Henry Bernard. 3. Andrew B. Dickinson. 4. Richmond Co.—ALEXANDER H. BETTON.

Whig Nominations. Madison Co.—For Sheriff: Samuel P. Russell, of Hamilton; For County Clerk: Charles L. Kennedy, of Sullivan; For Justice of Sessions: Murin Spear, of Cazenovia; For Superintendent of Poor: James McFarland, of Lenox; For Coroners: Daniel T. Hovey, of Eaton, and Eliphaez Lyon, of Nelson.

Appointments by the President. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, New York, to be Charge d'Affaires at the Court of the Majesty the Emperor of Austria in the City of Vienna; Charles J. McCurdy, recalled at his own request. John Wilson, of Washington, D. C., to be Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, in the place of Justin Butterfield, resigned.

THE LATEST NEWS. By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bleecker Sts. MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1852.

The Whig Convention in the Third Congressional District, have nominated Hon. James McClellan for Congress.

General Scott's Movements. PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 20—11 P. M. Owing to some derangement of the wires between this city and Cleveland, we have failed to receive a report of Gen. Scott's movements, speeches, &c., to-night.

General Scott—Navigation of the Ohio. PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. Gen. Scott left here this morning for Cleveland.

The river now measures three feet six inches in the channel, and is falling. The weather is cloudy and warm.

Secretary Corwin not Resigned. WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. Secretary Corwin has not tendered his resignation, as reported.

Delegates to Whig State Convention. KINGSTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. Uster Co.—Edmund Kilting, of New-Pair, and John Lyon, of Warsaw, are the Delegates from this County to the State Convention. J. S. S.

Assembly Nomination—Democratic Meeting at Buffalo—The Diving Operations at the Wreck of the Atlantic. BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

Erie County Assembly ticket is now complete by the nomination of William Bush, of Tonawanda, as candidate for the 1st District.

The Democratic meeting on Saturday night was moderately attended. Horatio Seymour and Mr. Marshall, M. C., addressed the meeting.

M. Maillefort has just returned from the wreck of the Atlantic, having made a second attempt to reach the wreck. The effort was successful, the steamer being reached by John Green, the diver. Nothing, however, was done, in consequence of the lights of the steamer being out, and the roughness of the water. The diver descended below the deck of the Atlantic, as far as the guards, being upward of 144 feet from the surface, he experienced no difficulty, and the pipes were found to work well. A large steamer will repair instantly to the spot.

Webster Meeting at Boston—News from the Fishing Grounds—Dinner to Thomas Baring. BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The friends of Mr. Webster rallied in strong force at Art Union Hall this evening, and a Webster Club was organized. Gen. John S. Tyler being chosen President. George T. Curtis was the most prominent among the speakers.

The Gloucester Telegraph reports. the authority of a letter from Gloucester, that the schooner *Florida* was condemned on the 20th to be sold on the 10th inst.

Two or three arrivals at Gloucester report no news from the Fishing Grounds, except that mackerel were scarce.

The Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Thomas Baring is to be given at the Reverse House on Wednesday next.

The Ship Concordia, which sailed to-day from this port, for Melbourne, Australia, takes out 74 passengers, principally from the British Provinces.

Illness of Ex-Senator Haywood. The Rumored Resignation of Secretary Corwin—Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States—Firemen's Riot. BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

We have no news to-day south of Richmond.

Hon. W. H. Haywood, formerly U. S. Senator from North Carolina, is lying at Raleigh dangerously ill, and not expected to recover.

A dispatch from *The Washington Republic* contains the following: "The resignation of Secretary Corwin has been currently run on to-day, but there is no official or other reliable confirmation of its truth."

The Grand-Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States assembled here to-day. The attendance is large. No business of special importance was transacted. They will adjourn to-morrow.

A most disgraceful riot occurred among the freemen on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning. Patrols were freely used, and several persons were dangerously wounded. Mayor Jerome was on the ground, and was assailed with stones and other missiles.

Cholera at Cincinnati—Three Lives Lost by Dysentery. CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The dispatch dated the 14th inst., published in the *New-York Tribune* of the following day, stating that there had been but one cholera case here in three weeks, was false. There is no cholera now, but deaths daily were then occurring. The *Christian Advocate* of the 15th says: "We had quite an increase of cholera last week, and several sudden deaths."

Mr. O'Neil, the mate of the steamer *Fike*, and two deck hands, were drowned near Patriot yesterday, by the breaking of a derrick while lowering a yawl to pass passengers ashore.

Yellow Fever at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The Board of Health report fifteen deaths from yellow fever during the three days ending Sunday evening, 10 o'clock. The increased mortality is attributed to the weather. The new cases, however, are not numerous, and those who have been attacked have generally exposed themselves and laid themselves out to the disease.

Cholera at Rochester. ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

Six deaths have occurred from cholera during the two days ending at 5 P. M. to-day; four of them were in one family.

Cholera at Chambersburg, Pa. CHAMBERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

There were ten deaths from Cholera in this place last week. No new cases have occurred since Saturday. To-morrow is to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer.

The Steamship Granite State. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The steamship *Granite State*, from Charleston 17th inst., has arrived at this port.

Important Movement by the Canadian Government with a view to induce Reciprocity. QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The Commissioner of the Board of Public Works resigned, in consequence of the Government having refused to put on American vessels passing the Welland Canal, the same tolls as are paid by British vessels passing both the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, a not a restore the differential duties against direct American trade by placing British duties on goods coming that way than on those coming by the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Black, in behalf of the remaining members of the Cabinet, explained that the object of the New Policy was to induce the United States to grant reciprocity.

Loss of the Arabella—Political Troubles at Montanas. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1852.

The *Picayune* of this morning contains accounts of the loss of the schooner *Arabella*, bound from Baltimore to Porto Cabello. She was wrecked on the 13th inst., on Saranac Reef, and became a total loss. None of the cargo would be saved. The crew escaped in safety.

The Picayune has also late advices from Montanas, which report that great disorder is feared in consequence of political troubles.

Gov. Letcher—Letter from the Rio Grande. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1852.

Gov. Letcher, late Minister to Mexico, left this morning for Washington.

Matamoros, dates to the 11th inst., have been received. The excitement regarding the Cardenas usurpation continues. The National Guard have declared in favor of Prieto, and encamped on the American side of the Rio Grande. Gen. Ayala has issued a proclamation, which seems to be in favor of Cardenas. The principal cities of Tamaulipas are opposed to Cardenas.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres. BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, received in this City, state that Mr. Schenck, the American Minister at Brazil, who was sent by our Government to Buenos Ayres on a special mission to negotiate for the free navigation of the rivers, on the 20th July, in company with Mr. Pondstone, visited Rio de Janeiro. They were received with much honor. Urquiza had the troops out with full bands of music, and a salute was fired. The speech of Urquiza to Mr. Schenck shows that a very friendly feeling exists toward this country.

The following week they were to proceed to Montevideo for an interview with the Government of Uruguay. The English and French consuls were sent out for the same purpose, and at Montevideo, they were received with much honor. They are much opposed to Urquiza, and are only waiting an opportunity to upset him. All the Governors of Buenos Ayres who had been appointed by Urquiza had resigned, and he was acting himself, aided by a sort of privy council.

Fatal Railroad Accident. LANCASTER, Pa., Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The westward mail train ran over a man named Thomas Whelan, employed in repairing the State Road, about two miles east of Parkersburg, killing him instantly. The engineer blew the whistle, but it failed to alarm him in time.

Seizure of Another Fishing Vessel by the British. BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The fishing schooner *Caroline Knight*, of Newburyport, has been seized by a British cutter, on an alleged infraction of the fishery treaty, and carried into Charlotte Town, P. E. I. The vessel is a new one, valued at \$5,000.

Blaise Skupinski to be Executed. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The warrant for the execution of Blaise Skupinski (for the murder of John Lehman) was issued on the 14th of September, and is signed by Sheriff Daniel McGovern Rieger. The new Sheriff will be elected on the 10th of October.

Henry Clay. The following brief note, written by Mr. Clay has just been published. It exhibits his religious composure and serenity during his last illness: WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1852.

Many and cordial thanks, my good and true friend, for your kind and friendly letter. I wish that I had the strength to respond to it, in the fulness which my heart would prompt, but I have not. My condition is very critical, although my friends think there is a slight improvement in my health within the last few days.

You have been rightly informed that I contemplate the result with composure, resignation and submission. In view of my present sufferings in this life, and the hopes and blessings in the next, I am ready to obey the summons of my God, whenever he may graciously please to issue it, confident in the promises and mediation of our Saviour. I am ever your faithful friend, H. CLAY. GARETT DAVIS, Esq.

CITY POLITICS. COUNTY OPPOSITION NOMINATIONS.—The Tammany County Convention last evening nominated John Orrer for Sheriff, Richard B. Connolly for County Clerk, Dr. William O'Donnell and H. Wilhelm for Coroners.

Enthusiastic Whig Gathering. There was a gathering of thousands of the Whigs of Williamsburgh last evening in the space in South Fourth-st. in front of the Equestrian Institute, to respond to the call of the Central State and General Committee. It was one of the meetings which figures in the memories of the Whig soldiers of '40—characterized by its large numbers, good order, and arousing enthusiasm. A large stand had been erected in the rear of the vacant lot opposite the Equestrian Institute. As evening came on the campfires were lighted in the streets, and the Whig soldiers, led on in this campaign by Winfield Scott, began to assemble in large numbers.

The meeting organized by the appointment of Franklin Whiting, Esq., Chairman, and naming thirteen Vice-Presidents and five or six Secretaries.

A large Second Ward delegation, with a band of music, was first on the ground. Next came the Excelsior Club of the Third Ward, in torch light procession. The Owl Club of Brooklyn, in a mammoth stage, twenty-six, and in several four horse stages, next reached the ground and were received with enthusiasm. By this time the meeting was swelled to a large number.

The speaking was commenced by Mr. Milliken, and soon after he opened, the Unionists' Club from New York, with music and banners, and numbering on the occasion toward a thousand men, came on the ground and were received with great enthusiasm. Delegations were also present from the 2d, 7th, 9th, 10th and 13th wards of New York. The Unionists numbered at least 600 men on this occasion. After the arrival of the above club Mr. Milliken continued his speech. He spoke effectively, reviewing the past conduct and present position of the two great parties upon the vital questions affecting the prosperity of the country, and proved to the satisfaction of the multitude that the Whig party favored the measures of the day which were essential to the public prosperity, while the other party opposed to them.

Charles S. Spencer, Esq., of New York, was the next speaker. He spoke of the action of the Whig party in favor of those measures which were so intimately connected with the welfare of the country. He lamented the fact, he said, as it were, often rocked the Capitol with his eloquence, when speaking up in the measures of Protection to American Industry. The Whigs also favor internal improvements.

He spoke also of the opposition party in its intolerance and lack of principle. You might as well examine the bones of a human body, until the joints with wires and hold it up without muscle, blood, or nerve, and call it a man, as to say that the Loco-Foco party is a party of principles worthy of the public consideration. He pointed also in the language of strong censure to the favor of the British press in favor of Pierce, because he will favor British to the detriment of American manufactures. The British, he said, have many unprincipled recollections of names—of Port George, of Lundy and Chippewa—and they also remember tall and gallant soldiers who now stand at the head of the Whig party of the nation. He spoke in his usually effective manner.

William E. Robinson also addressed the meeting, as some length, much to the satisfaction. He repeated his previous offer of \$500, now increased to \$700, to any one who would show to be wrong either of the eight propositions laid down in his speech on the Catholic test in New Hampshire. He spoke at considerable length, in his usually effective and amusing style, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Whig candidates.

CITY GOVERNMENT. Board of Aldermen. SEPTEMBER SESSION—SEVENTH DAY. Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

The City Fathers met at the usual hour, and proceeded to business. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Broadway Railroad.—This is the only subject of interest now before the City Legislature, and last night the petitions and remonstrances were numerous and influential, as may be seen by the following sketch:

A Remonstrance from 315 citizens of the Second Ward; presented by Ald. HALEY.

A Remonstrance from 600 citizens of the First Ward; presented by Ald. MOORE. This remonstrance embraces the signatures of a large number of the most influential firms and business men in the City.

A Remonstrance from 600 citizens of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward; presented by Ald. SMITH.

A Remonstrance from 500 citizens of the Eleventh Ward; presented by Ald. SMITH.

A Remonstrance from 300 citizens of the Nineteenth Ward; presented by Ald. ALVORD.

A Remonstrance from 276 citizens of the Third Ward; presented by Ald. BOYCE.

A Remonstrance from 300 citizens doing business in Wall-st; presented by Ald. BOYCE. This paper shows a list of very influential names.

Petitions in favor of the road were sent in from the Sixteenth, Seventh, Second, Tenth, Twentieth, Seventeenth Wards, in all, 1,994 signatures.

Another Railroad.—John F. Seaman and associates petition for a charter for a railroad to run from St. Paul's Church, in Broadway, through Fulton, Church, Canal, Wooster, University-place, Broadway and Fifth-ave, as far as that street is graded. Referred to the Street Committee.

Another Still.—Wm. R. Taylor petitions for permission to lay a railroad from St. Paul's Church, through Church, Canal, Mercer, Waverly-place, University-place, Union-square and Broadway to 33d-st. Referred to Street Committee.

And yet Another.—Robert H. Shannon and James R. Walters ask for a road from Broadway through Canal, Mercer, Waverly-place and Fifth-ave to Harlem. Referred to Committee on Streets.

And still One More.—Messrs. Kipp & Brown, the stage proprietors, ask for a road from South Ferry through State-st, Battery-place, Greenwich-st, Ninth-ave, Bloomingdale Road and Tenth-ave, to Harlem River, with a branch through 11th or 13d-sts. to each river. To Street Committee.

Work for Mr. Adams.—The Aldermen are especially fond of piling work upon the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and equally fond of finding fault with the Commissioner, whether the work be promptly done or not. Here is a specimen of last night's doling:

Ordered that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to repair the cross walk at the corner of Prince and Greene-sts; to repair Catherine-lane; to put down oil cloth in the chamber of the Board of Ass. assistants; to raise the roof of Engine House No. 12, two feet higher than per contract; to repair Fourth-st, to repair Fourteenth-st; to repair Pearl-st, &c.; and more than all, this resolution, verbatim by the Aldermen of the Sixth Ward.

Resolved that the Commissioner of Repairs & Supplies be and he is hereby directed to report to this board by the coming ways in the different streets of the 6th ward has not repaired according to the resolutions passed by the common Council within the last year.

Election Districts.—The Eighteenth Ward is to be divided into three Election Districts.

Corn Exchange.—Certain Commission Merchants sent in a petition for the privilege of building a Corn Exchange in Commerce-st. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Unrepresented Ward.—Mr. John DOHERTY offered an Ordinance of his own patently to make four Election Districts in the Nineteenth Ward. The late Whig Board made five Districts. There is clearly some jugglery in this, or it would have been brought up in the proper manner through the Ordinance Committee.

Ald. THIMANN moved that Mr. DOHERTY's Ordinance be referred to that Committee on Ordinances. He was opposed to a reduction of the Districts.

Ald. TWIGG opposed the reference. The Whigs have gerrymandered the State and the City, and he hoped that we might be allowed to gerrymander a little.

Ald. WARD supported the reference.

But upon a party vote the thing was gagged through. Ald. THIMANN was the only Loco voting against it. The vote was, aye 14 (including Mr. DOHERTY), nays 2.

Lamps and Gas.—The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent in a communication giving a statement of the affairs of his Department, so far as regards Lamps and Gas. The Manhattan Company are laying mains so rapidly that gas may be expected in every Ward and District below Fourteenth-st. by the 1st of December. The New York Company are also fitting up their district, and will probably finish by the 1st of November. Five hundred oil lamp posts have been taken up in the gas districts, and 630 have been put down in the upper Wards. The oil lamps now extend nearly to Kingsbridge, and in a short time Broadway will show a line of 134 miles of continuous gas and oil lights. Gas is down every where in the Fifth Ward; the Ninth is very nearly supplied; the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth will soon be complete. The increase of expense for gas this year will be \$15,000; for oil, \$6,000. More work has been ordered than the appropriation warrant, and much of it has not been commenced. Orders of two years standing are yet untouched. The Commissioner asks the Council to stop voting work until the old orders are wiped off. The following figures show the expenses of the year: Appropriations.....\$250,000 00 Expenditures.....175,303 26

On hand.....\$11,700 00 Estimated expense to Jan. 1.....\$71,400 00 Estimated surplus.....\$38,696 74

Railroad Bridge